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STIRRING SCENES ACCOMPANY THE OPENING OF THE DOUMA

When the First Session Adjourned, a Crowd of Forty Thousand Persons, Carrying Red Flags Began a March to Czar's Winter Palace.

Soldiers and Guards Attacked the Mob With Whips and Succeeded in Dispersing the Crowd and Preventing the Revolutionaries From Re-assembling—An Order to Fire Would Have Meant a Repetition of the Slaughter of "Red Sunday"—Premier Stolypin Fears Assassination.

St. Petersburg, March 6.—The opening of the duma or lower house of the Russian parliament, although in itself devoid of incident, was made the occasion of a great revolutionary demonstration by the St. Petersburg proletariat and the students of the city, which resulted in several encounters between the police and the populace and more or less serious injury to a number of the latter. The situation was such that the authorities finally were forced to fill the streets with military patrols, as in the days of the Trepoff regime.

After the adjournment of the session of the house, a tumultuous crowd estimated to number close to forty thousand persons with red banners flying and accompanied by the music of revolutionary chants, started like the followers of Father Gapon on Jan. 22, 1905, toward the central quarter of the city, where the winter palace of the emperor is located. Few elements of the prelude of "red Sunday" were lacking and the command "fire" would have precipitated a similar massacre.

But the present perfect of St. Petersburg, General Drachevski, followed another course and dispersed the procession by charges of mounted gendarmes armed with whips, and by an imposing display of force, he prevented the demonstrators from reforming.

During the long hours of the morning and afternoon, the police, guarding the Tauride palace, acted with great forbearance, giving the spectators free vent.

When the deputies emerged after the adjournment of the session, the temper of the crowd was fired by

speeches from Social Revolutionary members, a dozen of whom mounted upon the shoulders of their followers and harangued those present upon the necessity of organizing to support parliament against the government.

The Social Revolutionary motto, "Through fight, our right," was adopted as a general slogan, and simultaneously red handkerchiefs began to flutter above the heads of the crowd like magic. The crowd singing the Marseillaise and battle songs of the Russian revolution then moved slowly down the broad Fourchadtskaya avenue, stopping at intervals to listen to speeches and to sing.

It demonstrated on the way in front of the house of the chief of the secret police, where a small force of gendarmes made an attempt to disperse the people, but soon fell back in face of the resolute bearing of the manifestants, who followed them with cries of "hangmen! blood-bounds!"

In the meanwhile, the authorities had hastily concentrated a strong force of gendarmes, which charged the head of the procession, when it reached the Litoy prospect, one of the main business avenues of the city. The gendarmes plied their whips vigorously and in one case used the flats of their sabres.

The gendarmes later were reinforced by detachments of the Chevalier guards, who galloped hither and thither, clearing the roadway amid curses of derision from the sidewalks. Finally a large force of Cossacks armed with lances, arrived in sight. The spiteful, red pennoned weapons, which never before had

been brought out in street demonstrations, took all the heart out of the crowd.

Another monster demonstration was held at the university to celebrate the "victory of the Revolutionary Democracy." The way along the Neva and the streets in the neighborhood of the university were densely packed, but there was no interference by troops or police.

Premier Stolypin in order to diminish his chances of possible assassination, spent the night in the Tauride palace, and it is understood that he has taken a suite of rooms in a wing of the palace, which he will occupy as long as parliament is in session.

Several consultations have been held by the leaders of the opposition in the duma to see whether some sort of compromise with the government was possible, but, after full consideration, it was announced by Professor Milukoff that no arrangement could be made so long as M. Stolypin remained at the head of the cabinet. The opposition demand the premier's resignation and do not expect to do any constructive work until it is received. This attitude leads to the belief that the second duma will follow the steps of the first.

The leaders of the opposition, who believe that what they call "the sacred anger of the people" will be aroused by the dissolution of the second parliament, claim to have assurances that no further loans can be negotiated abroad without the consent of the duma.

There is great nervous tension throughout the city. Witte is very pessimistic and fears the worst is yet to come. He thinks the masses have shifted considerably to the opposition during the last year, but doubts whether this will be permanent. His view is that they have learned a great deal in practical politics, and that anything like the universal strike of October, 1905, is now impossible.

It is observed that many notable men are refusing to take part in the government work on the ground that no government official is safe today in Russia.

The duma, or lower house of the Russian parliament, was formally opened at noon in the presence of all the ministers and many high functionaries.

No member of the imperial family was present.

The first ceremony was a religious service, in which a full choir participated.

M. Goluboff, vice president of the council of empire, called the lower house to order and invited the members to sign the oath of allegiance to Emperor Nicholas. The Conservatives cheered the mention of the name of the emperor, but the Opposition members remained silent. The Social Democrats did not enter the hall until M. Goluboff had finished speaking.

Fedor Golovin, president of the Moscow zemstvo, and Constitutional Democratic member of parliament from Moscow province, was elected president of the house.

The galleries of the house, whose seating capacity had been tripled since the last session, were packed.

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STANDARD BUNCORD UNCLE SAM OUT OF \$20,000

Washington, March 6.—Charges have been filed at the treasury department that the Standard Oil company has buncorded Uncle Sam out of \$20,000 by evading the duty on oil sent to the Philippines.

TROOPS WILL BE WITHDRAWN

President Plans to Reestablish Cuban Government Next January.

Washington, March 6.—Plans are being laid by the president to reestablish the Cuban government by January 11, next, when the United States expects to withdraw from the island. A general election will follow the provincial elections to be held soon.

WHITE TELLS HIS STORY

Names the Men Who Killed Thomas Fye and Rifled His Pockets.

Wooster, O., March 6.—Harry White, who is on trial for the murder of Thomas Fye, was placed on the stand this morning in his own behalf.

White told of the shooting the same as in the confessions he made to the officers, saying that the shot which killed Fye was fired by Allen Miller; that Miller and William Everhart carried the body from the railway track and placed it where it was found, and Everhart told him (White) that he had rifled Fye's pockets and secured ten cents.

White claimed he refused to lift the body from the track for the reason that he felt he had done nothing to cause Fye's death.

THE READING BECOMES A HARRIMAN LINE

Philadelphia, March 6.—It is stated here today that E. H. Harriman has acquired control of the Reading railway, having taken over the New York Central holdings.

STROTHER CASE ALMOST READY FOR THE JURY

Culpeper, Va., March 6.—The case of Strother Brothers who are charged with slaying their sister's betrayer, will probably go to the jury by night. In his plea to the jury, Jeffries, the attorney for the defense, said: "It was the duty of the boys, not only to themselves but to you and me, to kill Bywaters."

WEALTHY MT. VERNON MAN IS DEAD

Mt. Vernon, O., March 6.—John N. Reed died suddenly this morning. He was exceedingly wealthy and leaves a large estate.

AGED MOTHER TAKES STAND IN HER SONS BEHALF

She Breaks Down While Endeavoring to Relate What Harry Thaw Told Her About White and Evelyn as Long Ago as 1903

Jerome Concludes His Cross-Examination of Dr. Wagner and Found Him Even More Difficult to Handle Than Was Dr. Evans—Dr. Wagner Got in a Parting Shot Just as He Was Leaving the Stand—Jerome and Judge Fitzgerald Have a Few Words.

New York, March 6.—Jerome completed his cross-examination of Dr. Wagner at noon today, having found him even more difficult to handle than Dr. Evans.

Just before releasing the witness, Jerome took an entirely new tack, making an effort to show that Thaw was intoxicated when he killed White. Wagner, however, gave the district attorney no satisfaction along this line. Jerome asked Wagner if there was anything in the description of the killing, in the hypothetical questions that indicated insanity or intoxication. To this the doctor replied: "There is nothing to indicate intoxication and a great deal to indicate insanity." After forcing Wagner to go into specific details, Jerome announced he had finished with the witness. Wagner was then excused by both sides.

Chief counsel Hartridge, of the defense, announced that Mrs. William Thaw, mother of the defendant, would, in all probability, take the stand immediately after the noon recess.

Battling Nelson, the pugilist, sat with a wrinkled brow during the session. He had just returned from England, where the Thaw trial was the main topic of conversation.

New York, March 6.—Tuesday's

session was made notable by a clash between District Attorney Jerome and Justice Fitzgerald, at the climax of which the prosecuting officer refused point blank to cite to the court the authorities upon which he was predicated an argument. Mr. Jerome was requested by the presiding judge to submit to him whatever authorities he had upon the subject.

"I have had such a high respect for the courts of the jurisdiction," retorted Mr. Jerome, "that I will not submit authorities on a question of law which is so elemental in character and upon which the authorities are so abundant that I must presume the learned court knows them."

With flushed face and a sharp rap of his gavel Justice Fitzgerald said if the district attorney did not submit the authorities the court would assume that he did not know of any. Mr. Jerome did not submit the authorities and Justice Fitzgerald ruled in favor of the defense on the point at issue, which, briefly stated, was the question as to whether the state, on cross-examination, should be allowed to go further with an expert witness than counsel for the defense was allowed to go upon direct examination.

District Attorney Jerome was as defiant in his tone as he was in the words he uttered. Justice Fitzgerald rapped several times with his gavel, twisted about impatiently in his chair, and it was plainly with much effort that he retained his judicial composure.

The storm broke in the midst of an extremely dull session, when some of the spectators in the courtroom actually were nodding in their chairs.

The incident began with an objection interposed by Mr. Delmas to a question asked Dr. Wagner by Mr. Jerome. The district attorney wanted the witness to repeat cer-

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CLEVELAND OPPOSED TO PROPOSED LEGISLATION

He Believes That Compelling Life Insurance Companies to Invest in the Various States Where They Do Business Would Work a Hardship.

New York, March 6.—Announcement was made today that Grover Cleveland has submitted a brief to the Association of Life Insurance presidents, of which he is the head, in reference to certain threatened legislation, which would force them to invest their funds in the various states in proportion to the volume of business transacted in those states. In his brief, Mr. Cleveland says:

"It seems to be quite apparent that if the best legislative results are to be reached by safeguarding all the interests in any way related to life insurance, and by subserving the people's interests in the premises, the passage of wholesale laws, those which make our laws should be free from all vindictive feeling and misleading prejudices and duly guarded against dangerous disregard of safe and conservative business rules."

"In many of the states, contemplating such legislation there is a normal, healthy demand for all or nearly all the securities contemplated in pending bills, which are so absolutely safe and unquestioned as to excuse life insurance companies in accepting them as securities for their trust funds. And yet they are forced to purchase in such a market and must under severe pains and penalties invest in such securities as remain after investors on the ground have made choice, or to pay for those more desirable the manipulated advance invited by their legally created necessities."

"It matters not how many states pass similar statutes (as a number threaten to do) nor how much of the resources to the companies may be actually impaired under this aggregate operation, nor does it matter whether these forced investments are good or bad, whether they are quickly convertible or not convertible at all, whether they are in the custody of the companies or officers of the several states, as is in some cases proposed, in all contingencies, policies and premiums must be paid as they accrue. None of us has in our biblical reading discovered an incident which smacked more of unfairness and oppression than the exaction by the strong that those at their mercy should make bricks without straw."

Mr. Cleveland questions that this legislation is framed in the interest of the policyholders.

"It cannot be made to appear," he says, "that it would in any way increase the security of their policies, while on the other hand, it is plain that in case of such impairment of securities as would reach the point of financial inability on the part of the companies, their policyholders, of all the men in the world, would be the maddest and most pitiable and helpless victims of the disaster. How policyholders can be benefited or made more secure by merely forcing money into their hands by way of investments, no slowness of explanation can make apparent."



Once again, "What are you going to do about it?"

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WALKED FOUR MILES TO CATCH A TRAIN

Senator LaFollette's Wife Leaves for Washington Under Circumstances Which Set the People of Madison to Guessing Upon What it Means.

Madison, Wis., March 6.—Mrs. Robert M. LaFollette, wife of the United States Senator, walked alone from her home, four miles out of town, at about 3 o'clock Tuesday morning, to the railway station here, and took a train for Washington. Mrs. LaFollette left a note pinned on the door of her room, which merely stated no more than she had gone to Washington. Her action has caused a sensational array of rumors, which range from a story that the Senator is fatally ill, to one saying that she bore a message to the Senator in reference to the senatorial contest in Wisconsin. This latter is most probably the truth.

The first move in the senatorial fight since the announcement of the

candidacy of Isaac Stephenson for the two years remaining of the term of John S. Spooner, was made after the session of the Assembly. A secret caucus, attended by about 40 members of the assembly. A secret caucus, attended by about 40 members of the Assembly, was held. It was stated on what purported to be good authority that the caucus did accomplish something in regard to the senatorial situation, those present tacitly agreeing to stand together for one man when the time comes for deciding who that man shall be. If that is true, it is a most important and significant move. The truth of the statement is absolutely denied, however, by several of those present.

ADAMS MAY LOSE FEDERAL JUDGESHIP

Report That He Delivered Delegates to Foraker and Dick in the Last State Convention Seems to Have Turned Roosevelt Against the Zanesville Man.

Washington, March 6.—The new number of letters, bearing on the case, passed between the senators and president. Foraker in one to the president said:

"So far as making a bargain involving patronage is concerned, I never made one in all my life and never expect to, especially not with respect to so sacred an office as a judgeship."

Henderson, of Columbus, is the man now said to be slated, is a friend of Taft and if he gets the judgeship, it will doubtless strengthen the secretary's hold on Ohio's vote in the next National convention.